

contemptuous, offensive conduct and deserve our sincere thanks. They were attacked, cursed and abused in every manner but in the face of this they were calm, deliberate, and decisive.

By no stretch of the imagination could the unkempt, beatnik type youth who rioted in the caucus room of the Cannon House Office Building be called typical college youth. To use contemporary terminology, the best thing that could be said about them was that they were "off-beat." A number of the youth were ordered expelled from the hearings by our chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WILLIS). In defiance of these orders and the uniformed symbol of law and order, the policemen who were present, many resisted with verbal abuse and physical assault. I doubt that many red-blooded Americans would have used the same restraint exercised by these fine police officers under the same circumstances. The patriotism of these so-called students is best exemplified by their applause when a Communist propaganda film showed an American plane being shot down over South Vietnam. During the rioting, the off-beat sympathizers shouted "What's wrong with communism?" and "there's more freedom in Cuba than Louisiana."

Dispassionately and objectively, the policemen dispersed the rioting, ejected the hecklers and restored order. This is the American way of doing things and the charges that we will undoubtedly read in the Communist Daily Worker and other far left publications of "police brutality," "Fascist tactics" and so forth will have absolutely no basis in fact.

In its usual manner the Washington Post tinted their account of the melee to give the benefit of the doubt to the unruly students. The subheadings read "Student, Police Clash at Hill Quiz" and "Youths Dragged from Hearing on Cuban Tour." Their slanted version certainly did an injustice to the policemen on duty that day.

It is no secret that one of the stratagems of the Communists in the country is to discredit the FBI, internal security laws, and the police whenever it can be done. Unfortunately, they are joined by a great number of civil liberties groups who are silent when gallant police officers are shot in the line of duty, such as Sgt. Peter Voto and Gary Tedesco, at Lodi, N.J., on August 27, 1963, but cry "police brutality" if the policemen use necessary means to defend themselves.

For example, on August 29, New York City Police Lt. Thomas Quinn, a 53-year-old veteran and father of two children, led a police raid into a room in the Manhattan Hotel in New York City on a tip that Frank Falco, 25, a major suspect in the slaying of Sergeant Voto and patrolman Tedesco 2 days before, was hiding out in the hotel. Falco was also wanted for the murder last month of Robert Munoz, 19, whose body was found in the East River and Falco's criminal record showed convictions for third degree robbery and arrests for felonious assault and simple assault. As the story is reported, Lieutenant Quinn, with gun in hand, awakened the sleeping Falco who fought the police. Falco was shot to death in the ensuing struggle.

The New York Civil Liberties Union called Falco's death—

An example of police employing standards not unlike a Ku Klux Klan lynching party when they get their hands on a so-called cop killer.

As the reputable newsletter Counter-Attack notes—

The police are officers of the United States and have rights the same as citizens. They are paid to keep law and order and to protect our society from lawbreakers. They do not and presumably that they should give up all their rights to protect themselves.

I for one am glad that the overwhelming majority of police officers in this country act in the same responsible manner as did the Capitol Hill Police and the Metropolitan Police in maintaining law and order at the September 12 and 13 hearings. Too few of us take the time to commend them for their fine work. Of course, it can be said that it is their job and they should do no less but we should also realize that the vexing nature of their work calls for more than ordinary conduct in the face of taunts, jeers, profanity, and assault.

THE VICIOUS KILLING OF FOUR LITTLE GIRLS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the shock I felt, which I know is shared by all Americans, at the vicious killing of four little girls in Birmingham, Ala. It is imperative that the perpetrators of this outrage be brought to justice with all possible speed. In addition, as the President reiterated so eloquently yesterday, it is necessary that steps be taken to assure racial justice throughout the country, so that tragedies like that in Birmingham will never again occur. This must be done if inflamed emotions are to subside and a terrible bloodletting is to be avoided. In addition, the public officials of the city of Birmingham, the State of Alabama, and all other areas where heinous acts of intimidation are commonplace, must tell the extremists of their constituencies in no uncertain terms that acts of violence and terror will be dealt with with the greatest possible firmness. The responsibility of certain of these officials for an inflamed situation which encourages the actions of depraved fanatics cannot be overlooked.

I hope that this tragedy will serve to remind Alabamians and all Americans of the need for the proposed civil rights legislation, so that equal rights for all Americans will become a reality, and the violence and despair engendered by the present situation will pass away forever.

THE VICIOUS KILLING OF FOUR LITTLE GIRLS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

(Mr. LINDSAY was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point

in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, the bombing that took place in Birmingham last Sunday was a cowardly and brutally killing fear-mongering attempt to shake the backbone of America to its "root pins."

If it has been decided to some that the country must take hold of this unruly situation and restore it according to basic principles stated in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States, it should be clear enough now. There is nothing that the legislators in Washington can say or do that will bring these little children back or that will wash away the stain of blood. But we as legislators can do our appointed task with fresh determination and conviction.

That task is to draft a proper civil rights bill that is nationwide in scope and that calls upon all Americans, through our constituted Federal Government, to respect the equal protection of the laws and the full mandate of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution. I call upon the Congress to act on legislation and to stop fiddling while the country burns.

I call upon the U.S. Department of Justice to multiply its efforts 100-fold to uncover the facts surrounding this crime and to bring to justice the persons who committed it. But no FBI technique is needed to tell us that this crime weighs heavily on the conscience of every American and that the tears shed by the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters of these little children are shed for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, we have done little enough in this Congress; let us at least, in this area of primary importance, accomplish what we have set out to do. We live under a body of laws, and we are governed by these laws and not by men. The law must be adjusted to put an end to daily humiliation and to guarantee equal opportunity for our citizens in all facets of American life. If we fail in this we fail altogether.

CASTRO AND COMMUNISM IN CUBA

(Mr. PEPPER was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, we are all agreed that the screws must be tightened on Castro and communism in Cuba if we are to rid this Nation and this hemisphere of the curse and threat of communism so close to our shores.

You will recall that on Thursday last I advised the House of the resolutions adopted by the 45th Annual National Convention of the American Legion meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., proposing that our Government take stronger action than we are now taking toward strangling Castro and communism in Cuba. One of the actions which the American Legion convention recommended and which I was privileged to suggest to the foreign relations committee of the American Legion was that we tighten the restrictions on ships now serving Castro and Cuba and that we ports to ships and sail companies who